# THE WEEKLY POST.

VOL. VI. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1872. NO. 16


THE FLOWER'S COLLECTION

### Pennsylvania.

The Democrats are crowing over their anticipated triumph in Pennsylvania and count the old Key-stone State for Greeley because there is trouble in the Republican ranks in the nominee for Governor. Here is where they reason without their host. Hartranft, the Republican nominee, is very distasteful to a large number of Republicans, and his nomination, pushed through the Convention by a certain ring will deter many from voting for him. But that will not hinder them from voting for Grant in November. Buckalew, the Democratic nominee, may possibly be elected because Republicans will stay away from the polls but not because Republicans will vote for him and Greeley.

Those old sturdy Pennsylvania farmers, are not so easily deceived. They can understand this Greeley movement as well as the votes in Maine, and know what they are about.

It is charming to see boys, whistle to keep their courage up, but amusing to see politicians try to gull the people with such stuff as the popularity of Greeley among Republicans in the Northern States. It is not there. We have not the remotest idea that Greeley will even receive as large a vote as Seymour did, for there are some conscientious Democrats who will not vote for him, and the accession to the Democratic ranks from the Republican party are almost as scarce as hen's teeth, and will not affect the general result. We are in doubt as to the success of our party in Pennsylvania in the State election, but have no anxiety in regard to her action on the National contest.—There is no change there!

### Agricultural Fairs.

We are glad to notice the interest being taken by the people of this State in the various Agricultural and Mechanical Fairs. They are, in our opinion, of the greatest benefit to every person living in the State. It, by a mutual interchange of experience, and the examination of the various improved machines now before the world, our planters can make their crops with half the number of laborers they have heretofore employed, the great anxiety—the labor question—will be practically settled, and the planters will realize their profit from the decreased expense in the production of their crops. This, with the practical use of the vast beds of marl underlying this portion of the State, will, we believe, place our planters where they formerly were, among the capitalists of the land. The welfare of the farmer is the foundation of all prosperity. How eagerly the reports of crops are noted all over the Union. How common is the expression, "crops are good this year, and we will all have good times." With poor crops the merchant sees his goods piled on his shelves, and no customers. Business seems at a stand still. But how different when bounteous crops at remunerative prices are going forward! Every one is busy, and a general prosperity seems to pervade the entire land. It is to the interest, therefore, of every man, woman and child in North Carolina to foster any plan to advance the interests of the farmer, and hence we should labor for the success of our Agricultural Fairs. We hope to see unflagging interest at every Fair where they do not meddle with politics. At some future day we will have something to say on that point.

In the presidential capaign of 1860, the lamented Stephen A. Douglass made an extended tour through the Northern and Northwestern States, ostensibly to "see his mother." He made many speeches and labored hard for the cause of which he was the leader. This was, we believe, the first time a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people, ever appeared before them in the character of a stump speaker. Andrew Johnson made a pilgrimage to the tomb of our martyred President and, also, came into this State to find the "tomb of his father," making many speeches by the way. But neither the party of Mr. Douglass or Mr. Johnson were benefitted by the display of their candidates for the Presidency. We well remember the remarks of the leaders of the democracy in the West, when Mr. Douglass was making his tour. "We do not like," said they, "to have our candidate swerve from the dignity of his position, but it is our only chance for success."

We are now having an illustration of similar tactics by the leaders of the forlorn hope party. They have sent their philosopher about among the various State fairs to tell what he knows about farming The Chappaquacks must be indeed in hard strates. Our democratic brethren of this State are trying to get him for exhibition at some of our fairs, and we certainly hope he will come. Let us hear what he knows about *beats*, for he is studying and associating with that class of product now, most of the time. Let him come—it wont do any harm, and we will *beat* him all the same.

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OUR city daily's published an article, from the *Tribune* claiming that they had reduced our majority five per cent., and by doing likewise in the other States, they would elect Greeley. Of course, to arrive at this stupendous result, they compared a State vote with the Presidential vote of 1868, but even then, it cannot be proven. In the meantime, the *Tribune* comes down to four and a half per cent. and the *Times* ably answers thusly:

"The *Tribune* is trying vigorously to "extract sunbeams from squash seeds," and to prove that the result in Maine, instead of a crushing defeat, is such a victory as, it extended over the country will elect Greeley triumphantly. Its argument is that the Republican majority is 3,500 votes less than it was in September, 1868, and that this is four and a half per cent. of the entire Republican vote of that State, and that this per centage of gain, applied throughout the Union, will elect Mr. Greeley. It pays no attention to the fact, that this gain is upon the vote of Perham, who suffered by the liquor question. But let that pass and, let us see how much comfort there really is to be found in this "shent per shent" theory. A gain of four and a half per cent. in the vote for Grant of 1868 would transfer to Greeley California and no other State. Thus if Greeley should get all the States that Seymour got, with California added, he would get only 100 electoral votes, whereas 184 are necessary to a choice. If we reckon a gain of four and a half per cent. upon those States which voted in 1868, and vote this year, prior to the Presidential election, we shall find that it would transfer to Greeley only Indiana and Pennsylvania, with their 44 electoral votes. Greeley would thus get 144 votes, where he needs 184. The per centage theory, therefore, still leaves him in a large minority.

In the calculation we have only applied this theory uniformly. We have not jumped about, as the *Tribune* seems to do, from year to year, according as one is more favorable to it than the other, nor have we applied it, as the *Tribune* does, to any State which went for Seymour in 1868. By what process it makes out that a reduction of the Republican majority by an amount equal to four and a half per cent. of the Republican vote in Alabama and Connecticut would give Greeley those States, we do not pretend to understand.

The truth is, this whole "shent per shent" theory is an absurdity. On the one hand Greeley will undoubtedly get some States, like Tennessee, which such a theory would not give him. But on the other hand, just as Vermont, by the *Tribune's* own admission, affected several thousand votes in Maine among those who like to be on the winning side, so the result in Maine will affect many more in the States yet to vote.—Again he would be a bold man who claims that Greeley is sure to get Oregon and Louisiana, which voted for him in 1868."

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MR. WM. A. HEARNE has come out for Grant, and is now one of the editors of the Raleigh *Era*. Mr. Hearne is a vigorous writer, and in the past four years, while exchanging shots with him, we have always though him an honest though a bitter opponent. He has been trying to labor for the good of the South in the democratic party ever since the war, but has been unable to throw off that yoke of the old rebel leaders which has lain like an incubus upon the shoulders of the young democracy which appreciated the changed condition of affairs. Mr. Hearne, like many other men, has been obliged to succumb. He sees that the men who forced this State out of the Union are the leaders still, and that the only hope for prosperity in the South is through the Republican party. So, like a brave man as he is, laughing at the public ostracism and personalities of his former comrades, he comes out for Grant and will labor for his election in the columns of the *Era*. We wish you every success friend Hearne. You have struggled hard against Republicanism, but you had to admit its truth and accept its doctrines as the only salvation for this country. We welcome you in the good cause, and assure your former friends that there is still room for more.

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WE expect that our democratic cotemporaries will confound this great meeting of the veterans of Pittsburg with the organization known as the GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, but as a member of that order, we assure them in advance, that such is not the fact. The G. A. R., while composed mostly of Republicans, because most of the men who served in the Union army are Republicans, is not a political organization, and its constitution strictly forbids the discussion of political topics in any of its meetings. And so strictly has this clause been carried out at the Headquarters of this State, that though we served for four years as the Adjutant General, and have visited most of the Posts in the State, we have never heard a political remark made, or the fitness of any person for office discused at any meetings of the organization.

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### Pittsburg.

It does our heart good to read of the great outpouring of our companions in arms at the Pittsburg Convention. That they still love their veteran leader, Gen. Grant, and are willing to follow him solidly, as heretofore, is perfectly manifest, and the Greeley movement will have no effect upon them. This is as it should be. We did not believe that the men who followed Gen. Grant to victory would desert him now, or be faithless to the principles for which they fought.

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### Pittsburg Convention.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

PITTSBURG, Sept. 16, 1872.

The Washington clubs reached this city at 9 o'clock this morning, and were received by the Hantranft club, who escorted the National Veteran Club to the Monongahela Hotel, and the "Go West" to the St. Charles. The city is crowded to repletion. It is estimated that fifty thousand veterans are on hand. Every section of the country is represented.—One special notice of Pennsylvania is that clubs are here from every city and county of the State, and show unbounded enthusiasm for Hantranft. Bets are freely offered two to one that Hantranft will be the next Governor; he is surrounded, when attempting to walk in the street, and almost carried on the shoulders of his old companions in arms. All the prominent union soldiers are here All the hotels and public halls, cabins of steamboats, and private residences are crowded with people. Thousands cannot obtain lodgings. The weather is delightful, and every thing is looking bright and glorious for the morrow.—Special trains are constantly arriving filled with delegates. They are here from Maine to California. The crowd is so large that no hall sufficient to accommodate half of the delegates can be obtained, and the Convention will be held in the public park. Among the many distinguished officers already here are Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut; Gov. Ward, of New Jersey; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York; Gen. John C. Robinson, of New York; General Joseph C. Abbott, of North Carolina; Gen. E. W. Rice, of Iowa; Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois; Gen. A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island; Gen. E. S. McCook, of Dakota; Col. Hamilton, of Florida; Gen. Eakin, of Indiana; Gen. M. D. Leggett, Gen. Horace Birney, Gen. Sergeant, of Massachusetts; Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin; Gen. Julius White, of Illinois; Gen. Dennison, of Michigan; Gen, Reuben Williams, of Indiana. Gen. J. C. Smith, of Illinois, and large delegations from all the New England States, from New York city, from Central and Western New York, from California, Kansas, Alabama, Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana, Georgia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Florida.

The city is elegantly decorated with flags and banners, and not only from public buildings, but from all the stores and private residences, bunting is displayed. The citizens are exhibiting the greatest hospitality, throwing open their houses for the accommodation of those who can not find quarters. The Hartranft Club have been kept moving since this mording, receiving and escorting delegations, and are entitled to great credit for their efforts. All the crack bands of the country are here, the Marine Band doing better than ever. The National Veteran Club serenaded with the Marine Band Generals Burnside and Hartranft, and several other distinguished soldiers.

At this hour, 10 P. M., the principal streets and avenues are illuminated, hotels, steamboats, theaters, and public halls are a blaze of light, while thousands of people passing to and fro, with bands playing at nearly every point, combine to make it the greatest jubilee ever held in this part of the country.

Other prominent chiefs are here from the North and West, and although there are many thousand strangers here the lighthearted gentry have given a wide berth, which was certainly no case at the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions.

All the prominent newspapers in the country are represented by an efficient corps of correspondents, and the fullest account of this truly great and enthusiastic meeting of the heroes of the late war will be telegraphed far and wide.

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### The [illegible] Slander—Senator Wilson's Emphatic and Unequivocal Denial—Gen. Garfield also Brands the Slander as a Falsehood.

[From the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Senator Wilson arrived here this morning, and will leave to morrow for Pittsburg, to attend the Soldiers' Convention. His attention having been called to the story that he had received a number of shares in the Credit Mobilier he authorized a full and absolute denial of the entire charge in each and every particular. From neither Oakes Ames, nor any other person, did he obtain the slightest interest in that enterprise, and the allegation that he did is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. He desires the fullest and most complete contradiction of the entire allegation as without the slightest foundation in fact; and he asserts further, that he has never owned a bond or a share of stock in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or in any other railroad or corporation that has been before Congress during all the years in which he has been a Senator.

Gen. Garfield, who has just arrived here from the Indian country, has today had the first opportunity of seeing the charges connecting his name with receiving shares of Credit Mobilier from Oakes Ames. He authorizes the statement that he never subscribed for a single share of that stock, and that he never received or saw a share of it. When the Company was first formed, George Francis Train, then active in it, came to Washington and exhibited a list of subscribers of leading capitalists and some members of Congress to the stock of the Company. Subscriptions was described as popular, one of $8,000 each. Train urged Gen. Garfield to subscribe on two occasions, and each time he declined. Subsequently he was again informed that the list was nearly completed, but that chance remained for him to subscribe, when he again declined, and to this day has not subscribed or received any share, stock or bond of the Company.

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### What Gen. Hawley Says and Gen Wilson Indorses—One of the Incorruptible Men of the Senate.

[From the New York Times.]

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The *Whig* in the morning will contain the following: "As the Credit Mobilier story is directly pointed against the Republican candidate for Vice-President, we wrote to Senator Wilson last week asking that he could enable us to give it an authoritative contradiction. We have received from him the following reply:

NATICK, Sept 12, 1872.

*To the Editors of the Troy Whig:*

I send you a speech of Gen Hawley. His statement is correct, but I do not wish to write any more letters, and do not intend to do so, if I am charged with every crime. Since I went to the Senate in 1855 I have made one speculation; I bought a house lot in my town for $150 and sold it for $400.

(Signed.) H. WILSON.

Gen. Hawley's speech contains the following:

"Henry Wilson has been seventeen years in the Senate, and I defy the world to prove that he is worth $10,000 to-day. I defy the world to prove that he ever took a dollar interest in any measure which has come before Congress. I defy the whole world to prove that he has a cent's interest in the Northern Pacific, Central Pacific or Southern Railroad, or in any stocks, bonds, or contracts of any sort. I tell his slanderers to go to Washington and go among the Lobby there, and canvass with the notorious gamblers, and they will find that among the men who cannot be bought will be the name of Henry Wilson.

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THE Geneva Commission has closed its labors and made its final awards. The following from the New York *Herald* will be read with interest:

GENEVA, Sept. 14, 1872.

The Court of Arbitration met at half-past twelve o'clock this afternoon, delay in the arrival of Sir Alexander Cockburn and Lord Tenderton having prevented its assembling at twelve o'clock, the usual hour.

The five arbitrators, the agents of the respective governments, several of the counsel, twelve ladies and ten journalists were present.

Count Sclopis, the President of the Court, read the arguments of the arbitrators, concurring in the decision of the tribunal, and announced that the sum awarded to the United States was $15,500,000 gold.

Sir Alexander Cockburn refused to sign the decision of the tribunal.

Count Sclopis was applauded when he concluded.

SALUTING.

After the adjournment of the Court twenty-two guns were fired in honor of the closing of its labors.

FOR HOME.

The English representatives will leave Geneva on Monday and the Americans on Tuesday.

The London *Times*, in an editorial article on the result of the labors of the Geneva Tribunal, says:

"While England has been held responsible for the depredations of several of the Confederate cruisers, we yet retain the conviction that morally she is not to blame. The United States government claimed damages for the losses caused by a dozen vessels, but the Court of Arbitration held England liable, unanimously, only the case of one vessel. This is plain evidence of belief in the genuineness of our neutrality during the war in the United States, and disproves the flagrantly unjust accusations of unfriendliness in the American case presented at Geneva. We cheerfully consent to pay the sum awarded, as tending to obviate similar difficulties in the future.

WASHINGTON Sept. 14, 1872.

The aggregate award in the Alabama case, as stated in the dispatch received at the State Department to-day from Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, is $1,480,000.

The amount awarded to individual claimants is $11,500,000, and the amount awarded the United States for the pursuit of the Alabama, Shenandoah and Florida is about four millions.

On all points of international importance, the arbitrators are a unit, but on the question of money award Sir Alexander Cockburn took opposite views, and Count Schlopis virtually coincided with him, at the same time joining with the others in sustaining the pecuniary award to the United States

Mr. Davis states that the text of the award of the arbitrators at Geneva has been publicly announced there.

The United States receive the gross sum of fifteen and one half millions of dollars ($15,500,000) for losses sustained by the acts of the Alabama, of the Florida, and of the Shenandoah after leaving Melbourne.

It will be recollected that by the terms of the treaty the amount is payable in gold at Washington within one year from the date of the award.

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### Greeley's Partnership with Tweed.

It is now a week since we published the astounding history of Mr. Greeley's attempted blackmailing of the Tobacco Manufacturers' Association. During that time, no contradiction, no explanation, no excuse has been offered. The facts we alleged, therefore, must stand admitted as we know they must, for a judicial record is not easily disposed of by a flippant assertion that, like Doolittle's corruption, it was an "error of judgment and taste."

It is well, then, to again recall these admitted facts.

*First*—Mr. Greeley subscribed for five thousand dollars of the stock of the Company, for *which he not only never paid a cent, but for which he never expected to pay a cent.* He put his name down as a decoy to induce others to pay their money, and he succeeded.

*Second*—He consented to be, and acted as a Trustee of the Company with Tweed and Sands.

*Third*—When things appeared not to be going so prosperously as he had hoped, though the Company was perfectly solvent, and he and Tweed entered into a scheme, in connection with the Ring Attorney-General, Gratz Nathan and W. O. Bartlett, well known ring lawyers, to compel the Association to buy Tweed and Greeley off under threats in case they refused, of putting them into the hands of a receiver to be appointed by Cardozo.

*Fourth*—Tweed having sold out, Greeley unblushingly told them they must settle with Yeaton or they would have trouble. He did this, though Yeaton was judially known to be a far from reputable man. When Yeaton was applied to, in order to see on what terms they could settle, the Company found that they were required to pay Greeley par for his stock, for which he had not paid one cent.

*Fifth*—Within a week after they refused to pay Greeley, Cardozo decided to appoint a receiver upon a motion which he had kept under advisement—that is waiting for Greeley and Grant to tell him when to decide it—for nearly three months.

*Sixth*—Only an accident and the strength of the reform movement prevented Greeley from ruining the Company.

Is this the kind of "Old Honesty" that the people want for President? We do not wonder that some of the stockholders, who subscribed upon the faith of Greeley's name, are meditating proceedings to compel him to pay up.—*N. Y. Times.*

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## COMMERCIAL.

### WILMINGTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, Sept. 12—1:30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Has advanced 65 cents, and the sales to day are 593 bbls at $5 25 for virgin and yellow dip, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—After closing yesterday's report there were sales of 125 casks at 55 cents This morning the price has advanced, and sales are 23 casks at 56 cents, and 100 do. at 56½ cts per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—After closing yesterday's report there were sales of 1,750 bbls. at $3 65 a $3 70 for strained, and $5 a $5 50 for Pale. This morning the sales reported are 3,745 bbls at $3 60 a $3 65 for strained, $4 for low No. 1, $4 50 for extra No. 1, $5 a $5 50 for Pale, and $6 a $6 50 for extra Pale.

TAR—Is in moderate enquiry, and the market is steady. Sales of 110 bbls. at $3 10 per bbl.

COTTON—Sales of 34 bales, as follows: 15 bales at 17½ cents, 15 do. at 17¾ cents, and 4 do. at 18¼ cents per lb.

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FRIDAY, Sept. 13—1:30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The receipts are only about 4 0 bbls., which sold at $5 25 for virgin and yellow dip, and $3 25 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales after yesterday's report of 86 casks at 56¼ cents, and this morning 356 casks at 56¼ cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—After closing yesterday's report 750 bbls. sold at $3 60 a $3 65 for strained, $5 50 for Pale, and $6 for extra Pale. This morning the sales reported are 2,186 bbls at $3 65 for strained, $3 75 for No. 2, $4 for low No. 1, $4 25 for No. 1, $4 50 for extra No. 1, $5 for low Pale, $5 50 a $6 for Pale, and $6 25 a $6 50 for extra Pale.

TAR—128 bbls. sold at $3 10 per bbl.

COTTON—Sales of 170 bales at 16 cents for ordinary, 18 cents for low middling, 18¼ cts for strictly low middling, and 18¾ cents for middling.

FISH—200 bbls. Mullets received and sold from wharf at $5 90 for pine bbls.

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SATURDAY, Sept 14—1:30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The receipts to day are only 309 bbls at $5 25 for virgin and yellow dip, and $3 25 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—No sales reported. The market is quiet, and factors are holding above the views of buyers.

ROSIN—Sales of about 1,340 bbls at $3 70 for No. 2, $3 80 for extra No. 2, $4 25 a $4 for No. 1, $5 a $5 25 for Pale, $5 50 a $5 75 for extra Pale, and $7 for window glass.

TAR—The sales are 134 bbls at $3 10 per bbl.

COTTON—Sales of 166 bales, as follows: 2 at 17¼ cents, 40 at 17¾ cents, 95 at 18 cents, 15 at 18¼ cents, and 13 at 18¾ cents per lb.

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MONDAY, Sept. 16—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts to-day are only 189 bbls., which have been landed, the market price not being established. One small lot on market, for which $5 for soft has been offered, but not yet sold.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—After closing our report on Saturday the price declined, and there were sales of 165 casks at 55¼ cents.—This morning the market is ¼ cent better, though quiet, and 170 casks changed hands at 56 cts per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Further sales on Saturday of 500 bbls at $3 60 for strained, $5 50 for extra Pale, and $7 for window glass. This morning the sales reported are only 330 bbls at $3 75 a $3 90 for low No. 1, $4 50 for extra No. 1, and $5 a $5 75 for low Pale.

TAR—47 bbls. changed hands at $3 10 per bbl

COTTON—No sales reported.

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TUESDAY, Sept. 17—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Declined on yesterday, and there were sales of 582 bbls at $5 for virgin and yellow dip, and $3 25 for hard, per 280 lbs. This morning the sales are about 298 bbls at same figures.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—After yesterday's report the sales were 129 casks at 56 cents, and 72 do. at 56¼ cents per gallon for Southern packages. This morning the market is steady, with sales of 71 casks at 56¼ cents, and 150 do. at 57 cents.

ROSIN.—Sales of 2,314 bbls. at $3 65 for strained, $3 75 for No. 2, $3 90 a $4 for low No. 1, $5 for low Pale, and $5 50 for Pale.

TAR—44 bbls changed hands at $3 10 per bbl.

COTTON—Sales after yesterday's report of 121 bales at 18 cents for mixed grades. This morning the sales are 7 bales at 17¾ cents, and 92 do. at 18 cents per lb.

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WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18—1:30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Sales of 423 bbls. at $5 for virgin and yellow dip, and $3 25 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—After yesterday's report there were sales of 47 casks at 57 cts. This morning no sales have taken place that we can hear of. The market is firmer under the advices received, and prices have a decided upward tendency;—58 cents is freely offered, and factors are holding higher.

ROSIN—The sales this morning are 2,187 bbls. at $3 65 for strained, $3 75 for No. 2, $4 for low No. 1, $4 25 for No. 1, $4 50 for extra No. 1, $5 for low Pale, $5 50 a $6 for Pale, and $6 50 for extra Pale.

TAR—80 bbls. received and sold at $3 10 per bbl.

COTTON—Sales of 96 bales, as follows: 2 bales at 16 cents, 1 do. at 17 cents, 1 do. at 17¼ cents, 10 do. at 17¾ cents, and 82 do. at 18 cents per lb.

# THE WEEKLY POST.

W. T. CANADAY, - - - Business Manager
J. C. MANN, - - - - - Managing Editor.

Friday, September 20th, 1872.

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT
Of Illinois.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
HENRY WILSON,
Of Massachusetts.

### ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
MARCUS ERWIN, of Buncombe.
SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS, of Wake.

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS:
1. Edward Ransom, of Tyrell.
2. William F. Loftin, of Lenoir.
3.
4. Thomas M. Argo, of Orange.
5. Henry Walser, of Davidson.
6. William S. Bynum, of Lincoln.
7. James G. Ramsey, of Rowan.
8. James M. Justice, of Rutherford.

### KEEP BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

It is urged by the Democratic organs that the law is to be enforced in State and municipal elections. This is done to make it more obnoxious, if that be possible, to their party. *But, unfortunately, this is an error. The law applies only to Presidential and Congressional elections*, THOUGH WE HEARTILY WISH IT COULD BE MADE TO APPLY TO ALL OTHERS.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

When the rebellious Traitors are overwhelmed in the Field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must *not be* to return to Peaceful and Contented Homes. THEY MUST FIND POVERTY AT THEIR FIRESIDES, AND SEE PRIVATION IN THE ANXIOUS EYES OF MOTHERS AND THE RAGS OF CHILDREN. —HORACE GREELEY, *Tribune, May 1st*, 1861.

*From the Tribune, 1871.*

"I hold our Government bound by its duty of protecting our citizens in their fundamental rights, to pass and enforce laws for the extirpation of the execrable ku klux conspiracy; and if it has not the power to do it, then I say our Government is no Government, but a sham. *I therefore on every proper occasion advocated and justified the ku klux act. I hold it especially desirable for the South; and if it does not prove strong enough to effect its purpose, I hope it will be made stronger and stronger.*"

### Work.

An infamous article, with the above title appeared in the Raleigh *Standard*, in 1868, which was immediately repudiated by the proprietors of the paper, and the writer discharged. Although this was done immediately and the article denounced by every Republican paper in the State, several Democratic papers keep extracts of this article standing at the head of their editorial columns. We are reliable informed that the writer of this article is one of the editors of the New York *Tribune*, now the leading Greeley organ of the United States.

"*I have listened with unmixed horror to some of the testimony which has been brought before you. The outrages proved are shocking to humanity; they admit of neither excuse or justification; they violate every obligation which law and nature imposes upon men; they show that the parties engaged were brutes, insensible to the obligations of humanity and religion. The day will come, however, if it has not already arrived, when they will deeply lament it. Even if justice shall not overtake them, there is one tribunal from which there is no hope. It is their own judgment—that tribunal which sits in the breast of every living man—that small, still voice that thrills through the heart—the soul of the mind, and as it speaks, gives happiness or torture—the voice of conscience, the voice of God. If it has not already spoken to them in tones which have startled them to the enormity of their conduct, I trust, in the mercy of Heaven, that that voice will speak before they shall be called above to account for the transactions of this world. That it will so speak to make them penitent, and that trusting in the dispensations of Heaven, whose justice is dispensed with mercy, when they shall be brought before the bar of their great tribunal, so to speak, that incomprehensible tribunal, there will be found in the fact of their penitence, or in their previous lives, some grounds upon which God may say PARDON.*"—*Speech of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in Ku Klux trials, December 18th.*

### Mr. Sumner in a New Role.

Mr. Charles Sumner having become ill, has left America for the congenial health giving climes across the Atlantic. When a shattered man, ruined in health, sought the medical science of France to relieve him from the effects of an attack by a member of the Democratic party, who would have dreamed that he would ever be the nominee of that same party? Yet this strange position, is now before us. The Democratic party has nominated Charles Sumner for Governor of Massachusetts! Sumner the abolitionist; Sumner the father of the civil rights bill; Sumner the man who prevented Congress from passing a General Amnesty Act for over two years; Sumner the much abused, whose inner life and most sacred ties have been rudely and cruelly exposed to public gaze by his present allies! And now they are shouting for him!

Of all the gyrations and tricks to obtain a little power and control a few offices, we ever saw, this is certainly the most stupendous. Senator Wilson said that a "mean Yankee was the meanest man on the face of the earth," and he might have added, that the meanest of them acted with the Democratic party. Hence they have always lauded the South and abused our Northern soldiers during the late war. They are the class of men who, too cowardly to come South and fight for the cause they espoused, stayed at home to shoot braver men in the back. Copperheads! They were and are the most despicable race of men on the face of the earth, and now, in hopes of gain, they are throwing up their hats for Mr. Sumner and advocating his election. Right here the question naturally arises, who has changed? Have these men all come up to the wonderful platform SUMNER has advocated for the past seven years, of utter hostility to the late "rebels," the disfranchisement of whites, and the "civil rights" of the blacks, or has he degenerated to the groveling level of his new constituents? Who can tell? What secret bargain has been made? Always an extremist, we believe he has, like others of that ilk, repudiated the record of a brilliant life, and is willing to become the leader of the party which has always distrusted and maligned him.

Mr. SUMNER has been honored and revered for many years by the men he would now betray, but fortunately his constituents are too enlightened to be deceived by such false demonstration. He will follow the footsteps of the immaculate Doolittle, and be unhonored and unsung among the people who have given him the high positions he has occupied for a quarter of a century.

### Contesting the Election.

Capt S. A. Ashe, member of the House of Representatives, session 1872-'72, from New Hanover county, who resigned and delivered a farewell address to his constituents, which left an impression that will hardly be effaced in this century, has written Judge Merrimon a letter, under date of the 12th inst., asking the Judge to "rise and explain." Whereupon the Judge gives his views at large: "He will contest." "He wont contest." "Thinks he may, &c., &c.

We have had very little to say on the subject of the late election, because we are so used to hear the cry of "fraud," "fraud," whenever the democracy are beaten, that we pay no attention to it in these days. We believe there were frauds upon the part of Democrats, that reduced Gov. Caldwell's majority from 8,000 to 3,100, and we believe they can be proved. We do not object to a fair investigation; we prefer it. If the Republican party does not come out of it with a largely increased majority then we shall be mistaken.

The fact is, Judge Merrimon is in the way. He is the candidate of a large number of members of the next General Assembly for United States Senator, while Gov. Vance expects it and needs it. Smart polititians are seeking in some way to get Merrimon out of Vances' way, so they raise the cry, *contest*. After the General Assembly elects Vance, no more will be heard about contesting. We regret to think that the Democracy will then drop the subject.

Democrats you were fairly beaten. Be men enough to acknowledge it and not go round whining about fraud. It is like the devil rebuking sin. It won't wash. In November we shall carry North Carolina for Grant and Wilson by 10,000 and we hope for 20,000 majority then you will cry "more fraud" and again will your voices be raised for *contesting*. We know you, we appreciate your talents as contestants, but, unfortunately we are too many.

GEN. BANKS is happy. He has made a speech in the Massachusetts democratic convention, and says he is "glad and proud to again stand in a democratic convention," Years ago, before he showed his unfitness for a military life, he was our beau ideal of a man. Noble, fearless, and self made, his career was one of which any man might well be proud; but his sun has graally set with his unsuccessful military achievments. He is happy to be again with the democrats, and we are happy to have him there. His success, like his Shenandoah and Red River campaigns will be on the wrong side.

AT a Demo-Liberal Convention in Connecticut, Judge C. J. McCurdy, of the Supreme Court, was the permanent President. Bring out the *Sentinel's* groans over the soiled ermine and a corrupt judiciary. Awful! awful!

The Madison (Ga.) *Bulletin*, which has had the name of Greeley and Brown at its head, hauls them down and puts up Charles O'Connor.

THE New York *Herald*, which generally gives a plain and impartial statement of the affairs of the country, without supporting either candidate, gives us it views on the Maine election in a lengthy article which will have great weight. We print a few extracts. The *Herald* says: "The result of the Maine election has verified our prediction of yesterday. The State has declared for the Republican candidates by one of its accustomed majorities, and has united with Vermont in testifying that the Liberal secession from the Republican ranks has not affected the strength of the party in the New England States in any perceptible degree. In 1868, in the State election immediately preceding the Presidential vote, the Republican majority in Maine was twenty thousand four hundred, and upon this foundation a majority of twenty-eight thousand was built up for General Grant. This year it is estimated that the majority for the Republican Governor in yesterday's vote has reached about fifteen thousand, and this of course secures the seven electoral votes of the State again for the Republican President. The vote at is the more significant since the case was argued with considerable force and earnestness by the counsel for the losing side, and lively hopes were excited of a more favorable finding.

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The practical lesson of the Maine election is to teach the opposition that their efforts to take any of these States from General Grant will be unsuccessful. It is now as certain as any future event can well be that Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island will cast their electoral votes for the Republican candidate. In Massachusetts there will no doubt be a material falling off in the Republican strength, for Banks and Sumner will carry with them a large number of the Republicans; but, unfortunately, in that State the majority to be overcome reaches seventy seven thousand. However gallantly the seceders may fight, they can never hope to break down this enormous figure; and if General Grant receives the thirteen votes of the State it is immaterial whether he secures them by one hundred majority or by one hundred thousand. Connecticut alone remains as disputable ground and even there the chances appear to be that the State will be found in November in the same position it occupied in 1868, when it declared for Grant by three thousand majority. We have thus got something tangible at last to lay hold of in this singular Presidential scramble, for we find that there is no defection in New England sufficient to wipe out the Republican majorities of 1868, and that all those electoral votes may be scored as tolerably certain for Grant. We have also seen enough to convince any reasonable mind that the negro vote will be cast solidly on the Republican side, and that Sambo North and Sambo South will adhere to the blue coat and brass buttons to which they religiously believe their race owes its freedom. From this we may fairly conclude that the administration will also secure the Southern States in which the colored voters predominate or form a large percentage of the population, such as South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Virginia, thus leaving the battle to be fought mainly in the Middle and Western States.

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At all events, what is already known is sufficient to show that the opposition have a hard task before them; for if we are to concede that General Grant goes into the race with thirty-two New England votes, excluding Connecticut, and fifty-four Southern votes, not reckoning Virginia, in his favor, we give him a start that carries him more than half way to the winning post.

* * * * * * * *

In the meantime outside the politicians, the people appear to be making up their minds to suffer our national affairs to go on the next four years without change, and the financial and commercial interests of the country apparently shrink from the extreme experiment of turning over the administration to Greeley, with a double headed party at his back, whose members would, probaly, be dragging him in opposite directions in the event of his success. It is possible that all this may yet change, for this is an extraordinary and wonderful campaign. It may be that Pennsylvania and Indiana may yet lead in a mighty political revolution; that the Democratic party may yet throw off its lethargy, and enter vigorously upon the work of the campaign; that a change may either come over the careful financial mind; that men may deem it prudent by a change of administration to secure a thorough overhauling of the important departments which have remained for four years as close corporations, and may think it wise to set new officers to discover whether our gold balances are correct, our securities actually in hand and our currency issue free from fraud. All this is possible, although at present, judging facts as they are, that the States which voted for General Grant in 1868 will all, or nearly all, vote for him in 1872, and that there will be no more change in Indiana, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c., in October than there has been in Vermont and Maine in September."

THE enthusiasm for the sage of Chappaqua is oozing out so rapidly, we begin to look for a reaction and the overthrow of the philosopher. As the State elections progress, and our Democratic brethren see there is no defection in our ranks, their disgust at the position they have placed themselves in swallowing the Cincinnati nominee, will sicken them so completely that a spasmodic throwing up, or a passive indifference to things of this life, will permit the election to go by default in November. We rather expect the former will be the result. As the defeat of Mr. Greeley seems to be a foregone conclusion, we are inclined to believe, as this is a wonderful campaign, that the Democracy will become tired of their leader and select a man more in accordance with the wishes of their voting population, and form a party with some show of principle beside the A. T. B. Grant policy. We hope, however, that they will; cling to the "good old Horace" to the bitter end, and after their overwhelming defeat they will have to form a new party, with new aims and a bran new platform. Of one thing our opponents should be aware, especially in this State, and that is, this rapidly changing front will not win the battle; and perhaps, on the whole, they had better cling to the white coated sage and shout for him! How they can do it we do not pretend to understand, nor do we care: we are confident of victory, no matter what new aspect our opponents may assume, and therefore look upon their stratagems with indifference. The old and once famous Democratic party is in the hands of politicians. If they continue to say shout for Greeley, the party will so shout; but if, on the other hand, they should decide to drop him, in one week every Democratic paper in the country will haul up the name of the new candidate, with a grand flourish of trumpets. However, as the Republican party can beat any man they put up, we have no anxiety about their doings.

THE New York *Times* says of the Maine elections: "And now for Maine," shouted the Greeleyite organs after their faction had been beaten in North Carolina. They have now heard from Maine, and we hope they like it. In the districts where Greeleyism was said to be strongest, the Republican vote yesterday was largest. Hale, for instance, who was said to be quite certain to meet defeat, has beaten his antagonist, Pike, by an overwhelming majority. Our majority in the State is not less thon 16,000.

* * * * * * * *

Not a Congressional District in the State gives less than 1,400 majority for the Republicans. Last year Hale's majority in the Fifth was only 1,200. This year after a desperate contest, made with the avowed intent of giving at least one example of "Liberal" strength, it is 2,500. Blaine's majority last year was only 2 300. This year it is 3,600. This shows that the Republican party is strongest on national issues. It is divided, if at all, only on minor matters. This fact makes the defeat of Greeley in Maine absolutely overwhelming.—Three years ago we had only 9,506 majority. Two years since we went lower, and had but 8,287. Last year we only got 10,707. This year, on the eve of election, the Democratic candidate reported to Augustus Schell that the Republicans did not expect over from 6,000 to 10,000, and could not get that unless a good many "Liberals" went back on their new allies. A great many, then, must have done so, for the Republican majority is at least double that looked for by Kimball.

The victory on the vote for Governor is more than equaled by the vote for the Legislature, which is a sure test of the real feeling of the people. Last year the Democrats had three Senators out of 31, and forty-two members of the Lower house out of one hundred and fifty-one. This year not a single Democratic Senator is elected, and only twenty-five representatives—a loss of twenty in all. These figures show far better than words can do the true drift of public opinion. They cannot be evaded or explained away.

Father Hyacinthe, who was married a short time since, spoke in these beautiful words about marriage: "I open humanity's book, the Bible; it commences with the history of the family from the cradles of Eden to the tents of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and of all the pages of human records this is without controversy the sweetest and most sublime."

### The Plain Truth.

The New York *Herald*, in its remarks upon the Demo-Liberal conventions, held at Syracuse, has struck the true reason for the now perfectly apparent failure of the liberal movement, when it stated that the politicians and office seekers, after the Baltimore nomination "regarding the prize as already within their grasp, they began to seek security for their own share of the spoils." To have maintained the show of enthusiasm which followed the democratic nomination of the sage of Chappaqua, it was necessary not only to keep the movement thoroughly organized, but it seems to us that common prudence would have at least suggested to the leaders to have farther attempted to keep the people deceived by holding in the many hungry individuals who by their over anxiety to secure their share of the spoils have shown the movement up in its true light, and this through their very greediness have happily diverted what must have been a dire calamity to the whole country. It reminds us of the battle of Fisher Hill, where Early, during the forenoon carried all before him, but by allowing his command to scatter for plunder, of which Sheridan took advantage he was most thoroughly routed in the afternoon.

WE surrender much of our editorial space to-day to the remarks of our great New York dailies, that our people may see how the State elections are considered among the leading politicians, and the prospects of our party. It is almost needless to say that our chances for success are even better than they were in 1868 and that the crow-eating performance of our democratic brethren will avail them naught. 'Tis but a month ago, we heard leading democratic politicians claiming every New England State save Vermont for Greeley. And we even now learn that they expect to wipe out the big 16,000 majority in Maine within the next two months! They will be compelled to rise *very* early to accomplish it. We hope our readers will carefully note the remarks taken from the *Herald* in this issue. They are indeed very significant.

THE Philadelphia *Press* speaking of the Maine election says: "The triumph in Maine practically settles the Presidential question, and shows that there has been no general defection from the Republican ranks. The opposition based all their hopes upon such a decrease of the Republican majority of last year, or of four years ago, as would evidence that Grant's popularity had declined, and that the people were tired of the rule of the party. Such a victory for us would have been a virtual defeat.

The dispatches tell a different story. The Republican unity, organization and enthusiasm that marked the splendid campaign of Speaker Blaine has won the most hotly contested battle of the year, and the one whose result was the most eagerly awaited by the country.—A like firmness, courage and organization will win everywhere."

### A Story of Uncle Abe.

With a moral, is told in a late issue of the *Jewish Messenger*, of New York city, by its correspondent in this city.—It is told in connection with some remarks about the annoyances of the Presidential question. After congratulating the *Messenger* upon the fact that it has kept aloof from heated political discussion, and rejoicing that the Jews appreciate the present efforts of the President to administer the Government correctly, the writer remarks that it is impossible to prevent deception being practiced sometimes in connection with appointments. He goes on to say:

All Presidents have been subjected to the same annoyance, more or less. Mr. Lincoln particularly so, as the following story, as told the writer by our good "Father Abraham" himself, will illustrate.

"When I first entered upon my duties as President," said Mr. Lincoln, grasping our arm in his peculiar way, with one of his long, bony hands, while he ran his finger through and brushed back his shaggy black hair, "I fully made up my mind to appoint to office those only who I knew to be honest and who had suitable ability. In any event honesty should be the prerequisite, as the lack of a little ability might be easily made up by an honest man endeavoring to do his whole duty conscientiously. While this resolve was fresh upon me there came to visit me a very old friend, a Baptist minister, who had traveled so fast that he had not yet shaken the Illinois real estate off his capacious boots.

"Why, what brings you here, Mr. Shofle?' (which was not his name, but it will do just as well.)

"Well," he replied I came down here, firstly to see you and get an old fashioned shake of the hand, and secondly to say that the folks of my congregation are so poor that they can hardly afford me a decent living, and I thought may be you could give me some sort of an office that would pay me better.

"Certainly, I answered, quickly, for I knew he was an honest man, and I was looking for stock of that kind. 'Have you in view any particular office?'

"'No,' said the Rev. Mr. Shofle, complacently; 'I would not know what to select if you were to hand me a list to choose from.'

"'Nor I what to give you; but I will tell you who will help you out. You know Colonel Chootsper, of your county. He is now on duty in the Treasury Department. Go and see him; he is a man of resources, and will get you out of your difficulty. Come back to morrow and report.'

"The next day, according to promise, Shofle 'put in an appearance,' and said that the Colonel had recommended him to apply for a certain position in the Revenue Department.

"'What is the salary?' said I, while signing in a mechanical way a pile of commissions.

"'Two thousand dollars a year.'

"'Well, do you think that enough! I may be able to do better for you,' for I knew he was an honest man, and thought he might just as well as not get a place where he could earn more money.

"'Oh, plenty Uncle Abe, for that is more than double the amount I've been earning for years past.'

"Now I began to think," said our martyr President, "that I would have to *force* him into a place paying a larger salary, and where the Government would have a corresponding return for his valuable services, for I was more than ever—if that were possible—convinced that he was an honest man; but I finally concluded to give him his own way, and he was appointed accordingly. Off he went rejoicing, but I felt rather mean at my one-horse gift to my good, honest, reverend friend.

"Three years elapsed, and the anxieties attending the war had completely driven from my mind, for the time being, the incident just related, when my messenger brought me in a card, bearing the familiar name, 'Rev. Adam Shofle,' and immediately there flashed across my mind all the circumstances attending my appointing him to office. I directed him to be shown in, and in walked, with creaky boots, one of the best and finest dressed men I had seen in many a day. I recognized his countenance at a glance, but it was his marvelous clothes that troubled me. They sat easily enough upon his body, but somehow or other they did not set so easy upon my mind, but wherefore I could not for the life of me tell, if I had tried, which I didn't.

"'Good morning, Mr. President,'—no longer 'Uncle Abe,' as before, said he, in a sort of grandiloquent manner, 'I hope you are well and getting on nicely.'

"'Oh, yes,' said I, 'we poor folks eke out a living after a fashion;' intending to give him the bit in his mouth, for I knew what an honest man he was—and how much—I couldn't tell then exactly now much, for I had lost the run of him—we were indebted to him.

"'Mr. President, I've come to resign my office.'

"Feeling somewhat as though I had been struck by lightning, I managed to exclaim, 'Indeed!'

"'Yes. I feel that there are many others deserving of the place, and that it is my duty to make way for them.'

"'Was there ever such an honest man as that?' said I to myself, chuckling over my own stupidity on the clothes surprise. 'But,' said I, aloud, 'I'm afraid you are not considering yourself, friend Shofle, and that when you go back to preaching you will be as hard up as when you came here three years ago. Hadn't you better hold on a little longer, say a year more, and let us both go out of office together?'

"'No, thank you. I'm going to Europe during that time, but hope to see you here, as President, when I return,' and, after a few more kind expressions, off went the Rev. Shofle.

"About a month after, one of the reverend gentlemen's neighbors paid me a visit, and among other things remarked casually that I had 'done a pretty good thing for Shofle.'

"'Yes,' I replied, 'I gave him a $2,000 a year position for three years.'

"'Besides the balance!' added my visitor. 'Why, if he is worth a cent, he is worth to day $200,000, and I can prove it if necessary.'

"What *could* the idiot mean! To satisfy myself of the falsity of the charge, I sent detectives to where he lived, and they brought back word that he had made his $6,000 salary in the aggregate yield fully $200,000—but then I *knew he was an honest man*, and there must be a *mistake somewhere!*"

"By the way," added Mr. Lincoln, with one of his knowing winks, "we have plenty of Shofle's left, but the mischief of it is it is hard finding them out, and they are not considerate enough to resign, as did our *honest* friend Shofle."

So it is under every administration, and it is the duty of all good citizens to assist the Government to ferret out the plunderers. We are making fair progress in getting rid of these banditti, and begin to luxuriate in a comparatively pure moral atmosphere.

SEMI-OCCASIONAL.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2, 1872.

THE Maine election, in its general and specific results, proves that the Liberal Republicans, as reinforcements to the Democratic party, are an unknown quantity in Maine which signifies nothing, and, coupled with the verdict of Vermont, the judgment of Maine means that in New England the lines of the Administration party remains unbroken. In October, from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska and Iowa, we shall hear something in the way of election returns which taken altogether, will pretty clearly foreshadow the issue of the great national field day between Grant and Greeley, and, from present indications, October will maintain the political music of September. Moral.—Political revolutions in this country cannot be manufactured to order.—*N. Y. Herald.*

# THE WEEKLY POST.

Friday, September 20th, 1872.


## EDITORIAL BUDGET.

— Napoleon and Eugenia took a trip on the American Yacht Sappho, by invitation of her owner, Mr. Douglass.

— No further particulars have been received as yet of the English steamer Beta, wrecked off the coast of Portugal.

— Forrester appeared in court Thursday, but had no formal examination. He was to appear on a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge Leonard on Thursday.

— The Apaches are again on the war path, torturing and murdering. The only solution to the Indian question, is instant death. The Indian war seems to be becoming general.

— The Geneva Arbetration award is still unknown. It is believed however that it will reach about $16,000,000. The moral effect of this action will be great and our success shows the wisdom of our President.

— Mr. Greeley is wandering about among the green mountain boys. The papers tell us he took a sleeping car at New York and slept all the way to Springfield! A one armed soldier, called by the *Herald* a "bold beggar" asked the philosopher for help and he gave him fifteen dollars. Such liberality should not go unrewarded.

— Sergeant Bates that wonderful and and notorious walkest who carried the flag through the South to prove that the old Secession feeling had entirely died out, now proposes to carry it over England for a consideration. We wondered that this wenderful wonder remained so long in obscurity, but its all over and he is become famous again.

— Another kerosene warning. Mrs. Ann Holton, aged sixty years, living at Paterson, N. J. about half past twelve o'clock on Saturday night undertook to extinguish a kerosene lamp by blowing down the chimney. The lamp exploded and set her clothing on fire. Despite the exertions of her friends she was burned so badly that she died on Sunday morning.

— The common and almost universal practice among Christian nations of celebrating birthdays is among Russo-Greek Christians superseded by that of the name's day of the individual. This day is not equivalent to our christening or baptismal occasion, but is wholly distinct therefrom. It is much more important in the Russian calendar than either the birthday or the christening, and for sovereigns, princes or persons of royal or noble blood the day is observed religiously. Wednesday was the "name's day" of the Czar Alexander of Russia, and as such it was duly observed in the little Russo-Greek chapel in Second avenue, New York.

## TANBARK.

It is reported Mr. George Law, the well known Democrat and millionaire, is earnestly in favor of the re-election of President Grant.

The highest Grant and Wilson flag in Massachusets floats from a staff fastened to a tall pine tree on Wachusett mountain. It can be seen for many miles.

Democratic orators down this way call upon their hearers to vote for Greeley, not for Greeley's sake, but for the sake of the Southern Confederacy.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

As we are unable to print Sumner's farewell speech in full, we will now give it:

I I I I I I I I I I I I
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—*Troy Whig.*

Twenty thousand adventurers, gamblers, pimps and fools have so reduced the Democratic vote of California by going to the Arizona diamond mines that Grant is certain of the State.

Gen. John R. Gordon, of Georgia, says that he has promises from Greeley that if he is elected he will make his Cabinet of Democrats and Republicans impartially, and will not overlook the old Southern leaders.

There are more than a score of Grant clubs in the city of New York composed exclusively of Democrats. Intelligent politicians believe that Gen. Grant will receive more than ten thousand Democratic votes in the metropolis.

The political situation of South Carolina is described by a correspondent as follows: "I do not believe there are two hundred black men in the State who will vote for Mr. Greeley, but the late rebels are for him to a man. South Carolina will give 25,000 majority for Grant."

Mr. Sumner's Parthian arrow extracts this notice from the Boston *Traveller*: "He acts very much like the coward among school boys who, just as the teachers bell rings, flings his carefully prepared snow ball into the group of his fellows, and then runs into the school room, where will he be safe from a return fire."

The inventor of the "Greeley fan" has lost money on his queer invention. He says the people want Greeley's face on the fan to look as it did on the reception of the election news from North Carolina. To do this (the man say) would require more material than the can afford to give for the price (25 cts); besides, a fan a yard long would be inconvenient and in bad taste.

The New York *Times* announced a week ago that a responsible merchant of that city would bet $1,000 on every State in the Union on Grant and Wilson, not less than $10,000 to be deposited in an approved trust company to abide the result. As no takers have presented themselves, the merchant has authorized the *Times* to offer $500 to any party who will find him a customer.

[From the New York Times.]

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 10.

THE Republicans of Augusta celebrated their victory to-night by a torchlight procession of lanterns and a serenade to Speaker Blaine. A very large crowd assembled in front of the Speaker's residence, and after a number of airs by the band and a round of cheers for the leader of the victorious Republican host, he was called out, and thanked his friends briefly, as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE TANNER CLUB OF AUGUSTA:—I thank you sincerly for the compliment of this call. We no longer meet to stimulate each other to the active duties of the campaign. We are here rather to rejoice over a great victory gained, and to congratulate each other on the parts we severally took in the contest. Your organization has been energetic, efficient and influential, and I tender you the acknowledgments of the Kennebec Republicans for the good work you have done and done so well. The victory you have so materially aided in securing, is not a victory for the city merely, nor for this county, district or State only. It is far more than this, gentlemen; it is the opening battle of the great contest that is to decide the Presidency of the nation, and the victory won here is the sure presage of other victories to come. I do not believe, gentlemen, that a single man in the United States with cool head and sound judgment doubts to-night the re-election of Gen. Grant. If he had doubts yesterday, the vote of Maine settles his mind to-day. We may, therefore, congratulate ourselves with no small degree of satisfaction on having done our part for the maintenance of good government, for the vindication of the good name of the President of the United States, and for the continuation to the whole people of that era of peace, prosperity and plenty with which our land is so signally blessed. Again thanking you, gentlemen, for the high personal compliment intended and conveyed by this call, I bid you a respectful and cordial good-night.

### How a President is Elected.

The question is often asked as to how the President of the United States is elected. We will answer:

Each State is entitled to as many electors for President and Vice President as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress. Hence Pennsylvania has twenty nine electors.

In each State the electors are chosen by a plurality vote. That is, if there are three sets of electors voted for, those having the highest number of votes are chosen.

But a candidate for President, in order to be successful, must have a majority of the electors.

If there be three candidates for President and none of them receive a majority of the electoral college, there is no choice, and the election goes to the House of Representatives.

The House must confine their choice to the three highest candidates voted for by the electors. The Representatives vote by States, and each State has but one vote; so that the power of Delaware is as great as Pennsylvania. A candidate to be successful must receive a majority of all the States, or nineteen States. If the delegation is divided equally the vote of the State cannot be cast, and therefore is lost.

### The Management of the National Finances.

In reply to a friend who insisted that his opposition to Greeley is a support of Grant, Alexander H. Stephens says: "Mr. Stephens knows the defensible and indefensible points in Gen. Grant's Administration much better than those who cry so loudly against the 'rottenness' and 'extravagance' in its financial management; and that the monstrous 'fraud' and 'usurpations' of the Fifteenth Amendment, and the Enforement Acts are the 'dead issues' of the war. When Mr. Stephens is attacked for not assailing the Administration upon points on which he knows no successful assault can be made, is he not to speak the truth in assigning his reasons for not joining in such an assault? When Mr. Stephens joins in an assault it will be upon points where there can be no disastrous repulse upon the exhibition of the facts, merits and truth of the case. Is it not true that Gen. Grant's Administration has paid over three hundred millions of the public debt and lessened the taxes over three hundred millions of dollars besides? What then can be made before an intelligent public of the cry ever so vociferously made of 'rottenness' and 'extravagance' in the face of these facts?"

"But nevertheless we mean to conquer them—not merely to defeat, but to conquer, to subjugate them—and we shall do this the most mercifully the more speedily we do it. But when the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. They must find poverty at their firesides, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children."—*Tribune, May 1, 1861.*

THE New York papers are filled with the capture of Forrester, the alleged Nathan murderer. We are glad to see some importance attached to the taking of life in New York, but this case has been of unusual publicity because of the wealth of the murdered man. There are many others of less note in their prisons to which we invite their attention, and suggest that they be disposed of also. If we have any law in America for the protection of individuals, let us see it enforced. The pistol or bludgeon is a poor argument. Let us have them abolished.


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For sale, wholesale and retail, at NATH'L JACOBI'S Hardware Depot, No. 9 Market street, And Dealers throughout the State.

IX HARDWARE. IX

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CUTlery, Iron, steel, Nails, Guns, Pistols, Amunition, &c.

We would respectfully call the attention of

WHOLESALE BUYERS

to our full and complete assortment, embracing all and every description of Goods in the Trade, and to the superior advantages we can offer from having the agency to several leading factories in the trade.

Always on hand Sole and harness Leather, Kip and Calf Skins.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors and Blinds, &c., &c.

Please call and examine, before purchasing, the stock at NATH'L JACOBI'S Hardware Depot, No. 9 Market St.

nov 9 147-1v

CONDENSED MILK.

150 CASES CANFIELD'S CONDENSED MILK—The best in the market. Retailers can buy at factory prices, at

GEO. MYERS.

Ale and Porter.

ROBT. YOUNGERS,

Bass' Pale Ale,

Blood, Wolf & Co.,

Ale and Porter,

GUINNESS,

DUBLIN STOUT,

GINGER ALE,

At GEO. MYERS.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

IMPORTED and

DOMESTIC SEGARS

The choicest Imported Brands, and finest Domestic Brands, at lowest prices,

In "SEGAR ROOM,"

And to arrive, at

GEO. MYERS, 11 and 13 South Front St.

sept 9 97—

Kentucky University.

ASHLAND,

THE HOME OF HENRY CLAY,

AND

TRANSYLVANIA,

*The Sites of the Various Colleges.*

FIVE COLLEGES in operation, with Thirty Professors and Instructors and 600 Students. Entire fees not exceed $20 per annum, except in the Law and Commercial Colleges. Boarding from $2 to $5 per week. Students of the Agricultural and Mechanical College can defray a portion of their expenses by labor on the farm or in the shops. Sessions begin second Monday in September. For Catalogues or other information, address

J. B. BOWMAN, Regent, Lexington, Ky.

August 6, 1872 63—2awiw

LADIES CROQUET SLIPPERS!

Ladies Newport Ties!

Ladies House Slippers.

A large assortment, to be sold at reduced figures, to make room for Fall stock, at CHARLES A. PRICE'S, Live Boot and Shoe Store, Cor. Front and Market sts.

aug 20 88

## MISCELLANEOUS.

SOL. BEAR & BROS.,

Retail Store,

20 Market Street,

HAVE JUST OPENED ONE OF THE largest Spring and Summer Stocks ever offered to the public in this city at reduced prices, consisting of

CASSIMERE SUITS.

LINEN SUITS,

And Clothing of every description.

PHILADELPHIA READY MADE GOODS.

and the finest assortment of

LADIES GAITERS

AND

CHILDRENS' SHOES

IN THE CITY.

DRY GOODS.

100 PIECES FIGURE,
500 " PRINTS,
50 " CASSIMERES,
35 " LINEN SHEETING,
200 DOZEN TOWELS

AND, ALSO,

The Largest and best assortment of

MEN'S FELT HATS

AND

Childrens' Wear,

All of which we offer at reduced prices.

SOL BEAR & BROS.

may 8 198-tf.


### Richmond and Danville Rail Road.

North Carolina Division.

Condensed Time Table.

*In effect on and after Sunday, June 9th, 1872.*

GOING NORTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXPRESS. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Charlotte..... | 8.40 P. M | 6.30 A. M |
| " Concord..... | 9 39 " | 7.26 " |
| " Salisbury..... | 10.47 " | 8.47 " |
| " Lexington..... | 11.35 " | 9.31 " |
| " High Point.... | 12.28 A. M | 10.19 " |
| Arrive at Greensboro' | 1.09 " | 11.00 " |
| Leave Greensboro'... | 1.50 " | 11.10 " |
| " Co. Shops..... | 3.30 " | 12.31 P. M. |
| " Hillsboro'..... | 4.38 " | ..... |
| " Raleigh..... | 7.30 " | ..... |
| Arrive at Goldsboro'. | 10.10 " | ..... |

GOING SOUTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXPRESS. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Goldsboro'.... | 4.00 P. M | ..... |
| " Raleigh..... | 7.15 " | ..... |
| " Hillsboro'.... | 9.31 " | ..... |
| " Co. Shops.... | 10.10 P. M | 3.15 P. M. |
| Arrive at Greensboro' | 12.24 A. M | 3.30 " |
| Leave Greensboro'... | 1.10 " | 4.00 " |
| " High Point.... | 1.52 " | 4.40 " |
| " Lexington..... | 2.44 " | 5.25 " |
| " Salisbury..... | 3.33 " | 6.13 " |
| " Concord..... | 4.36 " | 7.15 " |
| Arrive at Charlotte.. | 5 35 A. M | 8.10 P. M. |

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7.15 P M, connects at Greensboro' with Northern bound train, making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of tickets same as via other routes.

Mail trains daily, both ways, over entire length of Road. Express daily between Company Shops and Charlotte, (Sundays excepted.)

All Passenger trains connect at Greensboro' with trains to and from Richmond.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond, (without change.)

S. E. ALLEN, General Ticket Agent.

W. H. GREEN, Master Transportation.

May 23d, 1872 4

### Richmond and Danville Rail Road.

Condensed Time Table.

*In effect on and after Sunday, April 21, 1872*

GOING NORTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXPRESS |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Greensboro'..... | 12.45 A M | 10.10 A M |
| " Danville..... | 3.24 " | 12.47 P M |
| " Burkville..... | 8.45 " | 5.50 " |
| " Amelia C. H..... | 9.45 " | 6.41 " |
| " Coalfield..... | 11.04 " | 7.55 " |
| Arrive at Richmond.... | 12.02 P M | 8.47 " |

GOING SOUTH.

| STATIONS. | MAIL. | EXPRESS |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Richmond..... | 2 35 P M | 3.35 A M |
| " Coalfield..... | 3.36 " | 4 35 " |
| " Amelia C. H..... | 4.50 " | 5.49 " |
| " Burkville..... | 6.08 " | 7.02 " |
| " Danville..... | 11.00 " | 11.45 " |
| Arrive at Greensboro'.. | 1 35 A M | 2.15 P M |

Trains leaving Richmond at 2:35 P M, and at 3:36 A M, connect at Greensboro' with trains on North Carolina Division, for all points South.

Passengers leaving Richmond at 2:35 P M, connect at Greensboro' with train for all points East of Greensboro'.

Passenger trains leaving Raleigh at 7:15 P M, connects at Greensboro' with Northern bound Mail train, arriving in Richmond at 12:02 P M.

JNO. R. MACMURDO, Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent.

T. M. B. TALCOTT, Eng'r. & Gen'l Supt.


WM. McLAURIN,

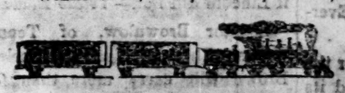
I HAVE MOVED MY PLACE OF BUSINESS to the corner of Eighth and Castle streets. My friends will please take notice!

may 7 131-tf.


## RAIL ROADS.

### Wilmington, Charlotte & R. R. R. Company.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER & GEN'L SUP'T, WILMINGTON, N. C., June 27, 1872



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the regular trains will run over this Road as follows:

REGULAR FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at 6 A. M., and arrive at 5:30 P. M.

PASSENGER AND EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at 7 A. M., and arrive at 3:30 P. M.

Leave Lilesville daily at 6:15 A. M., and arrive at 4:15 P. M.

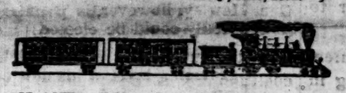
☞ Two Special Freight Trains for TON LUMBER run irregularly.

☞ No trains on Sundays.

S. L. FREMONT, Chief Engineer and Superintendent

june 27 35-tf

OFFICE PETERSBURG R. R. Co. May, 31st, 1872.



ON AND AFTEK JUNE 3RD, THE trains will run as follows:

LEAVE WELDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Express Train | 7:30 p. m. |
| Mail Train | 3:25 p. m. |
| ARRIVE AT PETERSBURG. | |
| Express | 10:50 p. m. |
| Mail | 7:00 p. m. |
| LEAVE PETERSBURG. | |
| Mail | 6:30 a. m. |
| Express | 3:50 p. m. |
| ARRIVE AT WELDON. | |
| Mail | 9:40 a. m. |
| Express | 6:50 p. m. |
| FREIGHT TRAINS. | |
| Leave Petersburg | 8:00 a. m. |
| Leave Weldon | 8:00 p. m. |
| Arrive at Weldon | 3:00 p. m |
| Arrive at Petersburg | 2:20 a. m. |
| GASTON TRAINS. | |
| Leave Petersburg | 6:00 a. m. |
| Leave Gaston | 1:15 p. m |
| Arrive at Gaston | 12:50 p. m. |
| Arrive at Petersburg | 8:10 p. m. |

No trains will run on Sunday except Express trains

Freights for Gaston Branch will be received at the Petersburg depot only on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

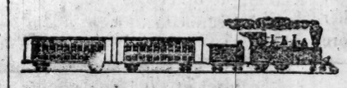
The depot will be closed at 5:00 p. m. No goods will be received after that hour.

J. C. SPRIGG, Engineer and General Manager.

je 5-tf

### Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WILMINGTON, N. C., June 7, 1872.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 10th INSTANT, PASSENGER TRAINS on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Union Depot daily (Sundays excepted).....At | 8:05 A. M |
| Arrive at Goldsboro..... | 12:11 P. M |
| Rocky Mount..... | 2:11 P. M |
| Weldon..... | 3:50 P M |
| Leave Weldon daily (Sundays excepted).....At | 9:15 A. M |
| Arrive at Rocky Mount..... | 11:07 A. M |
| Goldsboro..... | 1:16 P. M |
| Union Depot..... | 5:30 P. M |

EXPRESS TRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Union Depot daily...At | 10:40 P. M |
| Arrive at Goldsboro..... | 3:00 A. M |
| Rocky Mount..... | 4:56 A. M |
| Weldon..... | 6:50 A. M |
| Leave Weldon daily..... | 7:10 P. M |
| Arrive at Rocky Mount..... | 8:58 P. M |
| Goldsboro..... | 10:58 P. M |
| Union Depot..... | 3:10 A. M |

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North *via* Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS ON THIS TRAIN.

FREIGHT TRAINS will leave Wilmington tri weekly at 6.00 A. M., and arrive at 1.40 P. M.

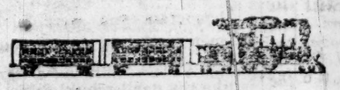
EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS will leave Wilmington daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., and arrive at 11 A. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Superintendent.

June 8 19-tf

### Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., June 8, 1872.



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| Goldsboro..... | 1:16 P. M |
| Union Depot..... | 5:30 P. M |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Union Depot daily...At | 10:40 P. M |
| Arrive at Goldsboro..... | 3:00 A. M |
| Rocky Mount..... | 4:56 A. M |
| Weldon..... | 6:50 A. M |
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| Arrive at Rocky Mount..... | 8:58 P. M |
| Goldsboro..... | 10:58 P. M |
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JOHN F. DIVINE, General Superintendent.

June 8 19-tf


THOMAS CONNOR,

BAR ROOM

N. E. corner of Mulberry and Nutt Sts.

Always on hand the best quality of Segars.

dec 14 157-1y

## MISCELLANEOUS.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS FROM NEW YORK, AND WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS FROM WILMINGTON.

THROUGH CONNECTIONS WITH ALL RAILROADS LEADING OUT OF WILMINGTON.

No passengers taken. For Freight apply to

BARRY BROTHERS, Agents.

may 26 147-

BALTIMORE AND WILMINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

Composed of the first-class Steamships

Rebecca Clyde, Capt. D. C. Childs
Lucille, Capt. D. J. Price

Will hereafter sail from Baltimore and Wilmington

EVERY FIVE DAYS.

The Steamship REBECCA CLYDE will sail from wharf, foot of Chesnut street, SATURDAY, September 14.

For Freight engagements, apply to

A. D. CAZAUX.

May 25th, 1872 6

Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Line.

COMPOSED OF FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIPS

PIONEER, 825 TONS,

Captain JOHN WAKELEY.

TONAWANDA, 850 TONS,

Captain WILTBANKS

Will hereafter sail from Philadelphia and Wilminton, every WEDNESDAY.

For Freight engagements, apply to

WORTH & WORTH, Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

W. L. JAMES, General Agent, 130 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

june 15 25-tf

STREET RAILWAY.

NEW SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, the following schedule will be run on the Street Railway.

Cars will leave corner of Red Cross and Front streets, for the Union Depot, at 2:40 A. M., daily, to meet the Southern train, stopping at the various Hotels and Boarding Houses on the route, leaving the depot on the arrival of the Northern train. Will leave corner of Front and Red Cross streets at 7:30 A. M., for Union Depot, in order to connect with the Northern bound train, making the usual stoppages at the Hotels and Boarding Houses, leaving Union Depot on the arrival of the Southern train. In the evening will leave corner of Front and Red Cross streets at 5 P. M., making the usual stoppages, leaving the Union Depot on the arrival of the Northern train.

Will leave the corner of Red Cross and Front at 10:00 P. M., to meet the Southern train.

REGULAR SCHEDULE—During the day the cars will run from 6:30 A. M., until 8 P. M., allowing 15 minutes between each turnout, and for the further accommodation of the public, one car will be run until 11:30 P. M. each day

DANIEL KLEIN.

June 8 146-tf

A Family Paper

Which can be trusted and which is always full of interest, is a necessity of the times. Such a one is the

CHRISTIAN UNION,

The Unsectarian, Religious, Literary Family Newspaper, whose Editor is

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

IT HAS SOMETHING FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD, in matters of Religion, Morals, Politics, Literature, Art, Science, Agriculture, Poetry, News, Fiction for Young and Old, Truth for Everybody.

MR. BEECHER'S vigorous pen, in his Editorials and Star Papers, and Mr. Ellinwood's famed verbatim reports of the helpful Lecture Room Talks in Plymouth Church, are great attractions. Mr. Beecher is assisted by a large and able editorial staff.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

One Year Only $3.00

Send money by Postal Orders, Drafts, or Registered Letters.

☞ FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED. ☜

may 2 187-1f

SAVE

YOUR

MONEY.

You can save money and buy a good article besides) by purcasing your

BOOTS AND SHOES at 29 North Front Street.

We offer the best stock, greatest variety and lowest prices in the City.

COME AND SEE US.

G. R. FRENCH & SON,

29 North Front street

aug 21

# THE WEEKLY POST.

Friday, September 20th, 1872.


## EDITORIAL BUDGET.

— In Hampton Roads the bark Eliza Maria has been sunk by collision with the Philadelphia propeller J. W. Everman.

— The American Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its twenty-second annual meeting in Portland in August, 1873.

— Earthquakes accompanied by underground explosions, have re-commenced in River Valley, Inyo county, California, but no damage has yet been done.

— Forrester, the alleged murderer of Mr. Benjamin Nathan, has been brought back to police headquarters, the writ of habeas corpus being discharged on Saturday.

— M. Thiers, President of France, has promised the people of Havre to continue to govern the country in the same spirit as heretofore, and endeavor to establish peace at home.

— The spike and nail manufacturers of the Atlantic States, at a meeting in New York city, agreed to advance prices about 25 cents per keg. This advance, it is said, is due to the recent advance in pig iron.

— Mr. H. W. Longfellow's name was used without authority by the so called Liberal Republicans at the Worcester Convention. Mr. Longfellow says: "I do not vote with that party."

— Joe Jefferson, the veteran actor, announced that his eyes have been completely cured, but that he deems it prudent to retire from the stage until next season.

— A general order announcing the death of General Thayer has been issued by the War Department. As a tribute to his memory, the officers of the Corps of Engineers are to wear the usual badge of military mourning for thirty days, and at West Point half hour guns are to be fired from sunrise to sunset for one day.

— The investigation into the Metis disaster closed on Saturday at Providence. The inspectors adjourned to meet this (Wednesday) morning at the custom-house in New London, when they will be prepared to hear any further evidence that may be offered before preparing their final report.

— One more victory is credited to the Athletic Ball Club over the Boston Club. The game on Saturday was close and exciting, the Bostons making a hard fight to win. The umpiring was very unsatisfactory to the visitors. At one point near the close it looked as if the Athletics were to be defeated, but they came out two runs ahead. In New York the Mutuals and Atlantics played a pretty game, the former scoring seven and the latter nothing.

## TANBARK.

One hundred and fourteen Democratic papers refuse to support Greeley under any circumstances.

They didn't expect anything from Maine anyhow! Especially not an increased Republican majority.

The returns from Maine are very "scattering." Just read two lines of them to the first crowd of Democrats you meet, and see how quick they will scatter.

The Greeleyites in the vicinity of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, say that the enthusiasm on their side has not commenced yet. And the Republicans confirm the report.

The Albany *Journal* says: "New York will cast her vote for Grant by a majority as overwhelming as was ever recorded for any Presidential candidate in the State."

Some time ago the Democracy were abusing Grant because he cannot make a speech. They have carefully perused the returns from Vermont and Maine, and now wish that Greeley was in the same fix.

The latest Greeley excuse for the disastrous result in Maine, is that "none of the sinews of war were placed in any such a hopeless location." That would make a wooden Indian grin.

Two more men "out for Greeley" says the Hamilton *Telegraph*. They broke out of the Darkville jail, and were in for horse stealing.

The Republican editors of Maine send greeting to the Sage. They wave their hands after him, saying, sweetly, but sadly, "By-by, Horrie."

We understand that since the elections in Vermont and Maine the "Ida Greeley Grays" have changed their name to the "Ida Greeley Blues."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The Greeleyites call the Bourbon movement a roaring farce. This enables us to account for the fact that the Greeley men down this way always weep when it is mentioned. It is such a funny, side-splitting affair it makes tears come in their eyes.—*New Orleans National Republican.*

Lincoln was once talking to Montgomery Blair during the war, when he burst out: "I say, Blair, what can we do with that fault-finding, miserable Greeley and his paper?" With what a delicious sense of gratification the ghost of the martyr must have read the returns from Maine. The people know what to do with the miserable Greeley if Lincoln did not.—*Toledo Blade.*

Senator Brownlow, of Tennessee, writes: "I have no idea that Greeley and Brown will carry more than five or seven States, and the corrupt coalition which brought about their candidacy will be more disgracefully beaten than has ever been any party in the history of this country. Our grand old party could beat the Ku Klux Democracy if it were reinforced forty times the Greeley apostates who rally to its piratical flag."

Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, will order a special election to fill the vacancy in the Congressional delegation of that State, caused by the death of Julius L. Strong, Republican. Mr. Strong's majority last year was 237. Gen. Hawley will probably be the Republican candidate, if he will accept, and the Democrats talk of Mr. W. W. Eaton, who will make a strong contest against him. Gen. Hawley, however, is popular, and undoubtedly could be elected.

If the outrageous abuse which the coalition organs and speakers have visited upon Hon. James G. Blaine were not of itself a sufficient compliment to his effective services, the record of the latter so plainly read in the glorious triumph in Maine would make his vindication complete. For fourteen years Mr. Blaine has been chairman of the Republican State committee of Maine, and in that capacity has directed some of the most fiercely fought and influential campaigns that ever passed from State to national importance. When it is remembered that Maine is not a compact little State, like the others in New England, but comprises an immense territory, with many sections still having but primitive means of communication, and that Mr. Blaine has all the while been actively engaged on the stump, we get some idea of those labors which have had so splendid a result, and by consequence, have so concentrated the detraction of the enemies of our couse. The Republican party of the Union fully appreciate his labors in the good cause.—*Boston Journal.*

STEAMER A. P. HURT,
Cape Fear River, Sept. 13, 1872.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking that it may contribute somewhat to the interest of your readers, as well as relieve parties who might otherwise incur censure, I have determined, though under many disadvantages, to drop you a line or so.

In the first place, I must tell you that I have been for the last four days at Elizabethtown, attending Court. Perhaps you were never there. If so you have lost a great deal in this world's affairs. Elizabethtown is located on a high hill, (not put under a bushel,) and her light extends to the extreme limits of her boundary *every night*, and the noise of the joyful portion of her population reaches for many miles beyond.—Lord Cornwallis, you know, put up there once, and some tories fell in a deep gully there, never more to be seen in this life. Well, these things tend to make it somewhat conspicuous in history, and the spirit of its citizens has wrought a change for the better, which may result in making it a place of some importance in a few years. There are some six or eight stores in the place, two taverns, two churches, many families, and quite a number of colored people—the latter of whom called on Judge Cantwell on Wednesday night, at his boarding house, for a speech. After long and repeated calls for *him, Andrew Jones* and *Perry*, the Judge made his appearance, and gave them a few remarks of congratulation on the result of the recent elections in Maine and Vermont. After which Perry made a few remarks. The crowd then finding out where Judge Russell lodged, repaired to that place, and made quite a demonstration around and about there, calling on him for a speech; but the Judge, with that degree of propriety and discretion which has generally marked and distinguished his conduct, did not respond.

The Republicans are standing here as a unit—no Greeley men among them—but with some one or two prominent men of the Democratic party who will fall in the Republican ranks before the campaign is over, we may expect an increased majority in the county of Bladen for Grant.

Judge Russell is presiding at this Court with more than his accustomed *ability* and *fairness*, extorting the admiration of his bitterest political foes;—while Solicitor Cantwell is making a name for himself which will enable him to compare favorably with the most prominent and distinguished of *his office* in this State.

We are on the Steamer A. P. Hurt, controlled and governed by the courteous and gallant Captain Albert Worth, who has shown himself during *this trip* to be *adequate* to any and all the *emergencies* which have to be contronted on Cape Fear River;—and for him and his boat we predict a bright and glorious future, for if he can run a boat without water, when he has water *he can never fail.* Respectfully,

SPECTATOR.

## What Horace Greeley Knows about War.

We have fought and been beaten. God forgive our rulers that this is so; but it is true, and cannot be disguised. The Cabinet recently expressing, in rhetoric better adapted to a love letter, a fear of being drowned in its own honey, is now nearly drowned in gore, while our honor on the high seas has only been saved by one daring and desperate negro, and he belonging to the merchant marine. The sacred soil of Virginia is crimson and wet with the blood of thousands of Northern men needlessly shed. The great and universal question pervading the public mind is: 'Shall this condition of things continue?'"

"If we are ever to put down the rebellion we shall do it within a few months. We have more men and more means wherewith to attack and overcome the rebel armies than we shall have a year hence, should the war continue so long. If we beat them, we shall have guns enough; if they beat us, the same. One way or another, we shall have peace before the close of 1862; and if we cannot whip them with the arms we now have, we never shall. And since we need every dollar we have or can raise for present pressing use, we protest against spending one dollar for arms that are not to be in the hands of our soldiers before the 1st of May. If we should want more arms after the rebellion is put down, let them be provided for; for the present, let us use every dollar where it will tell in the present conflict."—*Tribune, January* 31, 1862.

"Such was the well earned fame of Kentuckians—Colonel Nimrod Wildfire, then representative before the footlights, being represented as so spoiling for a fight, having been inhumanely deprived of that luxury for the intermediate space of ten days, that he would have to 'kiver himself in a salt barrel to keep,—that we have been wondering how many invading rebels would be required to show a front in that State for the space of ten days, have concluded that nothing less than one hundred thousand would answer.

"When John Morgan made his horse stealing raid across the State last summer, meeting very little resistance, we explained the matter by considering that he traveled so fast—always taking fresh horses to replace those that from time to time grew weary—that the hunters aforesaid could not overtake him. But this famous parade of Kirby Smith throughout the famous 'Blue Grass' region does not abide that solution. Here are some twenty or thirty thousand rebels who have advanced through the very heart of the State from Tennessee to the banks of the Ohio, routing the only Union force gathered to defend the Capital (which contained, we believe, just one Kentucky regiment) and pushing on to threaten Cincinnati and Louisville without serious opposition. Perhaps the interruption of the mails and telegraph has left us in the dark as to what is going on in that quarter. The facts will doubtless soon shine forth in all their glory and shall we be very glad to hear of the prompt and enthusiastic rally of the aforesaid hunters to drive rebellion and disunion into sea."—*Tribune, September* 20, 1862.

"It has pleased Congress to decree the appointment of a Lieutenant-General, and the President, with the entire assent of both Houses, has selected Ulysses S. Grant for the most responsible position. We had nothing to say, pro or con, while this matter was in progress; we neither urged the creation of a Lieutenant Generalship, nor recommended Gen. Grant for the position. But now that the work is done, we must respectfully suggest that the conduct of the war, under the President, be committed absolutely to the Lieutenant-General, and that we all—Congress, Cabinet, and the Press, Republicans, Democrats, Conservatives, and Radicals—take hold and strengthen his hands for the immense responsibility devolved upon him. Let him not be impeded or embarrassed in his work either by speeches or articles, advice or criticism, until we shall have given him a fair trial. Let him not be condemned for one miscarriage, if there shall be one, but generally trusted and sustained until he shall have decisively shown that he can or cannot put down the Rebellion. Then let us act as the good of the Nation shall dictate; but, *until* then, let in his behalf Stonewall Jackson's message to his superior: 'Send me more men and fewer orders.'"—*Tribune, March* 5, 1864.

"A decimated and indignant people will demand the immediate retirement of the present Cabinet from the high places of power, which for one reason or another, they have shown themselves incompotent to fill. Give us for the President capable advisers, who comprehend the requirements of the crisis, and are equal to them and, for the Army, leaders worty of the rank and file, and our banner now drooping, will soon float once more in triumph over the whole land. With the right men to lead, our people will show themselves unconquerable."—*Tribune, July* 23, 1861.

## What H. G. Knows about Democracy.

The utter impotence and paralysis into which the once proud and powerful Democratic party, has fallen is evinced in many ways, but in none more strikingly than in the character of its lies and liars. How its orators and journals used absolutely to ruin calumnies on Adams and Clay and Harrison, and in later days on Seward and Fremont!—none of your little, contemptible, picayune falsehoods, but great, fat, black lies, that had venom and sting in them—lies that evinced originality, audacity, and even genius."—*Tribune July* 9, 1860.

"To Lieut. Gen. Grant the Nation's love and gratitude will be fervent and unmeasured. The Army of the Potomac hardly knew him a month ago; it knows him now and ever more. Had he shared the current estimate of its capacities, his misconception would have been natural; but he knew its worth instinctively and trusted implicitly to its valor and devotion. The result proves that he was right, and that that Army has at last found its true leader. Let us harbor no shadow of doubt that under his guidance that Army will promptly and thoroughly complete the work to which it has been called, and to which it has now proved itself so nobly adapted."—*Tribune, May* 14, 1864.

"*The election of Grant secures the ascendency of* LIBERTY, JUSTICE, *and* PEACE. It is the Appomattox of our civil conflict. It insures that ours shall be henceforth a land of equal rights and equal laws. It makes our recent history coherent and logical. It demonstrates that the discomfiture of the Rebellion was no blunder and no accident, but the triumph of principle and an added proof that God reigns."—*Tribune, August* 15, 1868.

The world will be moved to mirth if it reads the manifesto of the National Democratic Executive Committee disowning the Democratic paternity of the pamphlet, 'Concession or how the Lost Cause may be Regained, and the Independence of the South Secured.' Nobody supposed that the National Democratic Committee had authorized the issue of the pamphlet; but it is Democratic in tone and temper, for all that, and it speaks the honest sentiments, no doubt, of thousands of Southern Democrats, who will, in defiance of repeated winks and nods of disapproval from the Managers, persists in talking about the possibilities of the Lost Cause at the most unseemly times. But the suggestion that the Radicals have concocted this precious farrago of nonsense and treason for electioneering purposes is quite as ludicrous as the vaunt that the Democracy is the only party that can 'bring about return to honesty and constitutional laws. This last phrase is exquisite fooling."—*Tribune, September* 6, 1871.

"To 'Love rum and hate niggers' has so long been the essence of the Democratic faith that the cooler, wiser heads of the party vainly spend their strength in efforts to lift it out of the rut in which they plainly see that it can only run to perdition. While slavery endured, negro hate was an element of positive strength in our political contests, so that the Constitutional Conventions of this and other free States were usually carried by the Democrats on the strength of appeals to the coarser and baser whites to 'Let the nigger know his place.'"—*Tribune, April* 7, 1871.

"The Democratic party of to-day is simply the Rebellion seeking to achieve its essential purposes within and through the Union. A victory which does not enable it to put its feet on the necks of the black race seems to the bulk of its adherents not worth having. Its heart is just where it was when it regarded Slavery and the Constitution as two names for one thing. It hates the Generals who led the Union Armies to Victory, and rarely misses a chance to disparage them. It clings to that exaggerated notion of State Rights which makes them the shield of all manner of wrongs and abuses. It takes counsels of its hates even more than of its aspirations and will be satisfied with no triumph that does not result in the expulsion of all active, earnest Republicans from the South.—*Tribune, March* 23, 1871.

"The great Gorilla of the Democracy is filling the air with his demoniacal howling, and beating his breast like a tremendous drum, to express his savage joy over the first full meal he has had after years of enforced abstinence. Eat your fill now, Gorilla, for you will never have another chance!"—*Tribune, November* 11, 1867.

## What H. G. Knows about Secession.

"*What I demand is proof that the Southern people really desire separation from the Free States. Whenever assured that such is their settled wish,* I SHALL JOYFULLY CO-OPERATE WITH THEM TO SECURE THE END THEY SEEK. Thus far, I have had evidence of nothing but a purpose to bully and coerce the North. Many of the Secession emissaries to the Border Slave States tell the people they address that they do not really mean to dissolve the Union, but only to secure what they term their rights—*in* the Union. Now, as nearly all the people of the Slave States either are, or have to seem to be, in favor of this, the present menacing front of Secession proves nothing to the purpose. Maryland and Virginia have had no idea of breaking up the Union; but they would both dearly like to bully the North into a compromise. Their Secession demonstrations prove just this, and nothing more."—*Tribune, January* 21, 1861.

"We utterly deny, repudiate, and condemn the pretended Right of Secession. No such right is known to our Federal Constitution, nor, in fact, to any civilized framework of government. No such right was reserved, or supposed to be reserved, when the States ratified or adopted the Federal Constitution. We do not believe that a mere majority of a community may, in disregard of all existing forms, upset an existing government and put one of their choice in its place. We do not believe the whole population—we will say of Nantucket or Staten Island—have a right, moved by a prospect of unlimited gains by smuggling to the main land, to break off from the Union and annex their island to Great Britain or set up for themselves. We do not believe a nation is, like a mob or mass-meeting, to be dispersed by a thunder-shower or a steam fire-engine playing upon it."—*Tribune, June* 3, 1862.

"The advocates of Disunion, we mean those who do not cautiously hint, but who do obstreperously halloo howl their nonsense, which is not respectable enough to be called treasonons, are usually half-witted Members of Congress and quarter witted Editors. It is very easy for some newspaper man, who, when he bought his types, did not buy Murray's grammar, and who considers Webster's spelling book to be a vile incendiary publication, to stab the Constitution dissolve the Union, and anhiliate New York and Boston, make an occidental London of Charleston, build up an imperial miracle of a State, which shall cast the ancients into oblivion and drive all other moderns to despair. Wrath whisky and tobacco are wonderfully rapid architects, only their fabrics are baseless, and when they fade away they leave not a wreck, but only a headache behind."—*Tribune, July* 21, 1859.


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